

his own observation in the field. The book should not only make it possible to become acquainted with most of the wild flowers of the region, but should lead to the greater appreciation of the plants and should ripen the acquaintance into friendship.

GEORGE T. HASTINGS

How plants get their names¹

In this book Dr. Bailey discusses the rules governing the giving of the scientific names of plants, giving numerous examples of individual plants and the changes their names have undergone. Common names he dismisses with a brief reference to their interest in language study and suggestions as to how their origin and use may be studied.

A chapter is devoted to Linnaeus as the founder of the modern system of nomenclature. Another chapter is taken to explain the importance of exact determination of species, the use of herbarium specimens for comparison, and the making of herbarium specimens. The development of rules of nomenclature is explained, beginning with the Paris Botanical Congress of 1867 and coming down to the Cambridge Congress of 1930. The International and American Codes are compared but the relative merits of the two are said to be "naturally technical and of little interest to the general inquirer." For cultivated plants he stresses the advantages of class binomials to cover groups where so much hybridizing has occurred that the forms can not be referred to any original species. Attention is also given to the pronunciation of scientific names.

Systematic botany is still as important as any division of the subject, as careful identification and segregation of species and varieties is basic to studies in morphology, physiology, ecology, heredity and distribution. The investigation of cultivated plants to determine origins and identities is also an important field of study.

The last seventy pages of the book are taken up with two lists, one of genera likely to be met in horticultural literature with the pronunciations, the other of specific names with their meanings.

¹ How Plants Get their Names, L. H. Bailey. The Macmillan Co. 1933. vi-209 pages. \$2.25.

The synopsis at the beginning of the book says that it "is written for those who may wish to read it but with the horticulturist and garden-lover particularly in mind." The book will probably be of little help to professional botanists, but the fact that it is written by Dr. Bailey is enough to guarantee the reader a few pleasant hours. Possibly, too, it may help to allay the irritation often felt by naturalists and botanists at the frequent changes in scientific names, especially where a name familiar because of long use is changed to something entirely unfamiliar.

GEORGE T. HASTINGS

FIELD TRIPS OF THE CLUB

WAWAYANDA CEDAR SWAMP, MARCH 26

A late touch of winter, with four inches of wet snow, on the field trip of Sunday, March 26th, on the Appalachian Trail from the Unknown Pond, on Bearfort Mountain, to Wawayanda Cedar Swamp, delayed members in reaching the rendezvous so that the entire party was never joined during the day. One automobile party which tried to reach the meeting point at the dam of the new "Upper Greenwood Lake," broke down, and their car was not rescued until several days later. The Warwick party headed by Mr. R. R. Goodlatte, spent the afternoon building a new log bridge on the Appalachian Trail across Longhouse Creek, which will be helpful when the trip is repeated in the fall.

Another section, arriving late after skidding off the muddy and snowy dirt road from Newfoundland to Moe, was warned by a friendly filling station man not to attempt to get in to the dam, so they did not, but followed the old road through the swamp, west three miles, and then returned to the Moe-Warwick road via the relocated section of the Appalachian Trail, which includes several huge hemlocks, and tall and dense stands of rhododendron. A number of lichens were found, including *Parmelia physodes*, common in the north, rare in this latitude, but rather plentiful in this high cold swamp; *Cetraria lacunosa* and *viridis*, *Nephromopsis ciliaris*, *Pertusaria velata* and *communis*, *Ramalina calicaris*, var. *fraxinea*; and several *Cladonias*, most interesting being *C. incrassata*, and *C. caespiticia*, found